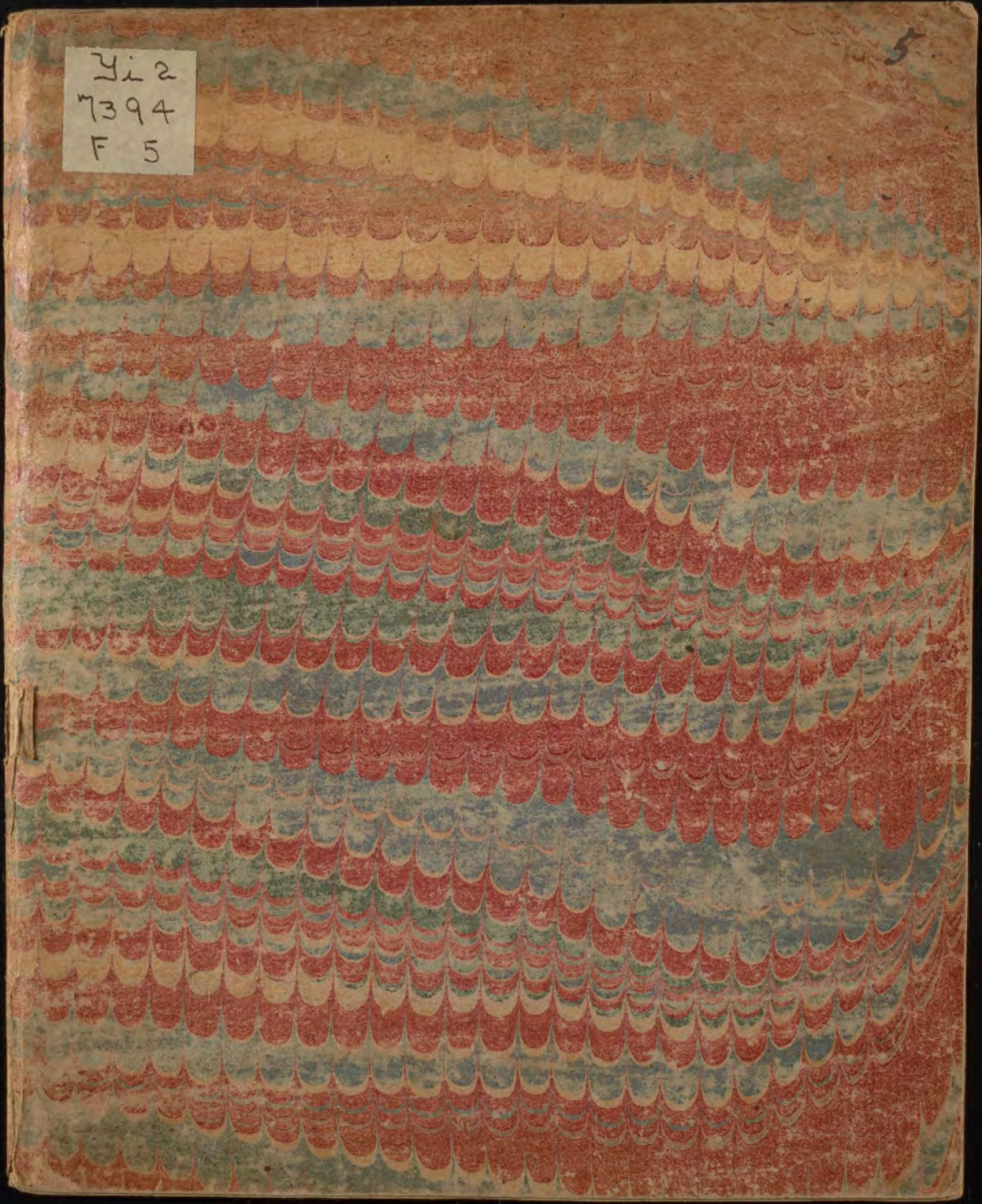
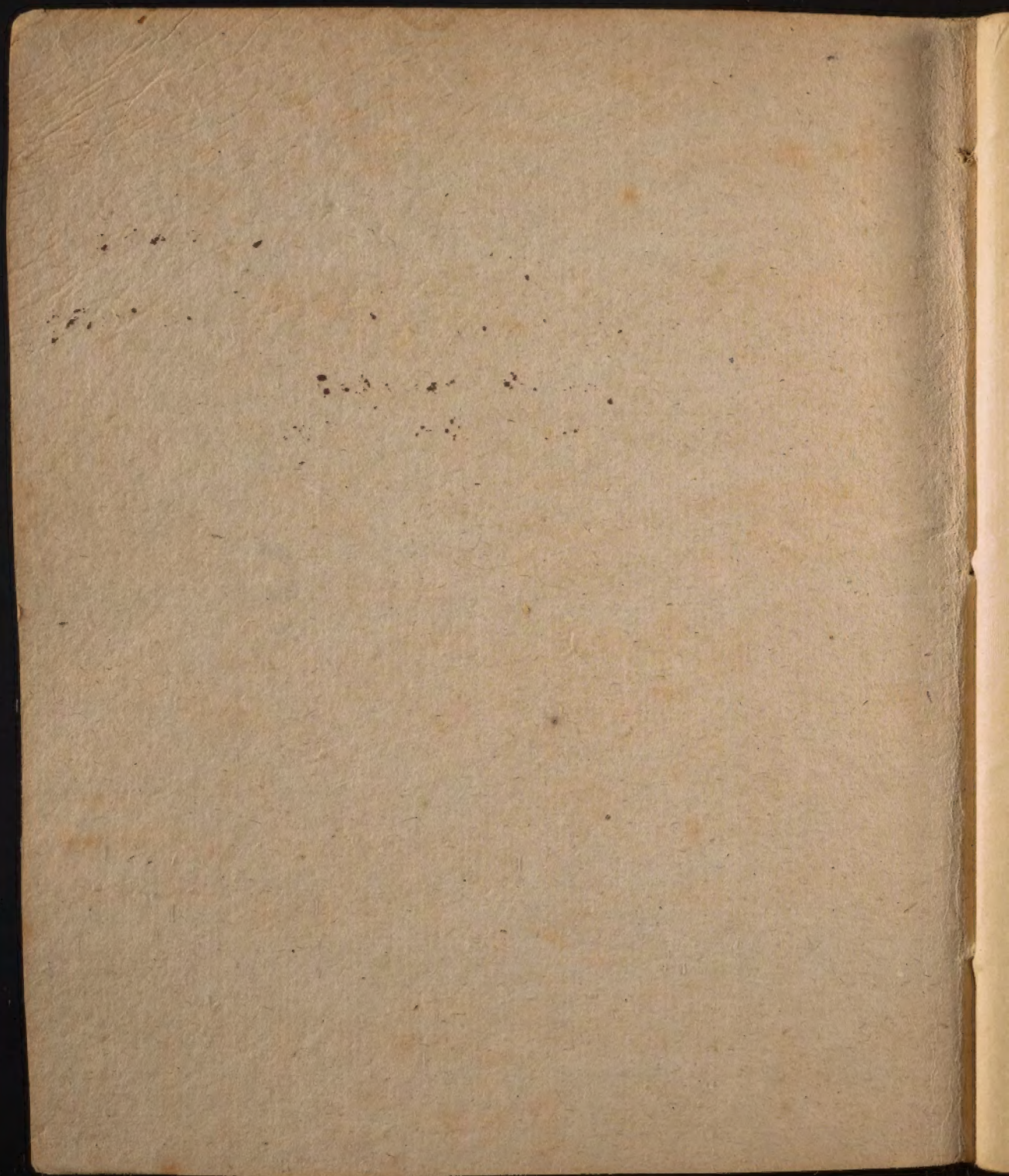


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Angina

This disease like those we have described depends on ^{a predisposing} general affection debility. Its proximate cause is ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{caus of action from} ~~caus of action from~~ "Redness & pain of the fauces, or glands of ~~the~~ ^{the throat} ~~swallowing & breathing~~ with a sense of ~~straitness~~ ^{in the fauces} - ~~and~~ ^{with} fever ~~with~~ a full hard pulse."

It occurs at the same seasons with other inflammation disorders, & depend on the same proximate cause. Viz: exup of action from ^{heat or} ~~the~~ ^{heat or} cold.

Three Species of tonsillaris - "affecting mucous membrane of the fauces - & especially the tonsils with tumor & redness, ^{difficulty of breathing & swallowing} and sometimes one or both with ulceration, th accomp: w. difficulty of breathing & swallowing"

2 Pharyngea - ^{or lower part of} ~~with~~ "affecting the pharynx & ^{& painful} ~~below~~ the fauces - accomp: with great difficulty in swallowing without much difficulty in breathing."

3 Parotidea "affecting the parotid and maxillary glands with tumor, without pain in breathing or swallowing, and

V ~~vitriculal ammoniac~~. Dr Hamilton of extra
~~Camphor - Calomel - Hygmet. & Opium~~. I
have Is cold water proper to the throat?

I have never tried it, but have heard of its
being used with success. ~~In the extreme debility &~~
~~of the larynx & excita-~~
~~-bility~~ which take place in the throat, it may
act as a stimulant.

Is a gargle of Spirit proper to the throat?

Perhaps its stimulus may be beyond the
ratio w^{ch} ought to subsist between ^{the} Debility, & excita-
-bility of the throat in the light of the disease, but
I know a Gent.ⁿ who always uses it in the beginning
of a sore throat wth the happiest effects. proper in ^{the} those.

Sometimes succeeded by swellings in the testicles of males & breasts of females'. —

For the. — History see Dr Pullen. —

The remedies for the two first species are.

1 Bleeding — should be copious from the arm. Cupping to the part affected sometimes necessary.

2 Purges. They should always be liquid.

3 Vomits — as debilitating remedies are very powerful. ^{especially in the} 4. Neutral Salts. ~~Hillier's medicine of~~

5 Applications of Oil & Sp^lll to the outside of the throat. As Dr King's remedy. The effi-

cacy of this remedy proves that altho' there is general exasp of action in the system, yet ^{after a while} there is debility & defect in the seat of the disease.

6 Gargles — these all gently stimulating. 7 Blisters — behind the ears & round the throat. gently stimulating & evacuating. ✓

8 Bronchotomy — once used by Dr Bond.

— Like other inflam^{ns} they both terminate in suppuration, — are then painful, & tedious — and apt to recur upon every

+ For its history see D^r Cullen. D^r Hamilton
of Lynn Regis describes this disease very
accurately in the 2nd Vol. of the transactions
of the Royal Society of Edin^g. — He mentions
the disease being translated from the throat
to the testicles (which it wasted away in two
instances) & from the testicles to the brain
where it produced death. Its remedies are
warm applications to the throat & above
all a blister. This effectually prevents its
being translated to the testicles, & when
applied to the testicles prevented its being
translated to the brain. —

— gravis annis
miles ait, multo jam fractus membral labore.

Hor. Sat: I

I have seen suddenly translated to the
trachea in D^r Louche in whom it had nearly
produced suffocation. It produced angina tra-
chialis humoralis.

fresh exciting cause. When in the tonsils
should be opened. Dr Radcliffe's remedy. —

The Parotidea or mumps — less distressing than
the other species — & as a puerile exanthema, with
any discrepant Application cures it. —

None of the three ever fatal in any practice.

Other species of sore throat hereafter.

acute & chronic. The
former synochal — the 2^d synochal.

Rheumatism I shall divide it into
3 States or species. 1. Rheumatismus. 2. Rheumatismula
& 3. Rheumatologia. and 4. Rheumatismus. I define
it — "Pains affecting the large joints, & sometimes the
muscles leading to them, accompanied ^{by} with
fever, & full & hard pulse."

I shall deliver some general propositions on this
disease.

- 1 It depends upon ^{predisposing} debility affecting the whole body.
- 2 This debility occurs first in those parts where
most languid circulation & most action viz the
joints.
- 3 It occurs chiefly after great exertions in
walking — lifting — & ^{& after} in the cold. Sometimes
~~from a defect of exertion~~ hence Sailors, and
Soldiers ⁺ are most subject to it.

It is perhaps the only true inflamm^y fever.

+ Dr Mosely says that in the vicinity of
Kingston in Jan^y much Inflam^t.
^{Feb: &}

Rheumatism was frequent. V.S. was
constantly used, & in every case the
blood was sisy. p: 85.

Its proximate cause is cramp of action in the
 Arterial system; ^{generally} with from the exciting cause of heat.
~~we~~ ~~all~~ we perceive it every day in Children who
 approach too suddenly to the fire with their fingers after
~~see De Falla's history~~
 they have been exposed to the cold. — The pain here
 is ^{an acute} ~~true~~ Rheumatism. It is attended with redness & swelling.
Remedies

- 1 Bleeding. Copious - & every other day. &
- 2 Lenient purges - every other day. (Cal of Cal.
- 3 Emetic medicines - ~~Do~~ with neutral
 Salts. Hillary recommends a mixture of nitre
 & Sal Ammoniac. I have used nitre. Dr
 Hamilton of Lynn Regis extols nitre - Calomel:
 Calomel - & Emet & opium. If useful. only
 when cramp of action is taken down - or per-
 -haps in the tendency of the disease to chronic
 Rheumatism. I have tried it, without effect
 nay ⁱⁿ obvious inconvenience. The opium did
 harm. nitre - Calomel - & $\frac{1}{2}$ Emet: have an-
 -swered much better alone. They enervate
 every way ^{this} stomach - bowels. glands &
 pores - & with no stimulus. Calomel acts
 only on the bowels, & not on $\frac{1}{2}$ arterial

V I have described *Fibrinula* & *Dysentery* ^{*Pneumonicula*}

There is evidently a species of Rheumatism which is analogous to these diminutives of a strong disease. It is between the acute and chronic, but is mistaken for the chronic. The patient walks about - and

the pain often in torrents. It resists the usual medicines given in Chronic Rheumatism. I have called it *Rheumaticula*.

~~It relieves it - and the blood is rising. ^{because they are so} It is known by a small tense pulse - ^{ch} I have called *Synovula*.~~

The remedies are gentle bleedings - purges - Nitre - & Blisters & cool - not cold Air.

By means of these remedies I have cured this disease in a few days after Quinine and the most powerful remedies for Chronic Rheumatism ~~was~~ had been given to no purpose. - For Rheumatalgia - go to No 8. p: 347.

system. I insist upon it of Opium prohibits ^{the} use.

4 Low diet. -

5 cool air

6 are any applications proper to the parts affected ² and what? - Heat: harmful - hence patients always worst in bed. - Bladders - Comp:

- &c &c all improper. ^{But} I have used Blisters -

Molasses - & cabbage leaves with advantage. The

first gently stimulating, & evacuating. The last gently stimulating. Proper only in the advanced ^{again} stage of the disease when debility has taken place, & seldom used before.

the application of cold water proper? ^{we often see} ~~fact of~~ foundered horses cured by standing in cold water or swamps.

If the founder is true Rheumatism. ^{has surgical origin} Chronic Rheumatism. ~~does not belong to~~

names from the parts it occupies - as Lumbago

Sciatica - The first is mistaken ^{for} ~~from~~ nephritis. but no sickness or vomiting attends it. Both belong rather to chronic - of which hereafter.

When we have done ^{the} febrile disease. ✓

+ Dr Wetthing says a dilated pupil is the most universal criterion of this disorder.

✓ I chuse to call them Species instead of Stages, as they do not ^{always} follow in the order in which they are set down. I have seen the 1st last, & the last first. Calling them Stages is apt to lead into mistakes. -

Phthisis pulmonalis - or Phthisis pneumonia

The last a word of Dr Brown's and better than the first - I shall use it for a little while, but I hope ~~perhaps Chronic Pneumony~~ ^{a more suitable} ~~one will arise~~ ^{pass than either, if the name or the cure is to} ~~in a few minutes out of our theory of the disease.~~ ^{govern the disease.}

I define it to be "a wasting of the body with ~~cough~~ ^{hectic} fever, cough, and expectoration" ⁺ ~~accompanied with~~ ^{may be divided into three species}

1 The ~~inflamed~~ ^{sthenic} *Phthisis pneumonia*, "accompanied with ^{the} cough - fever & hard pulse."

2 The mixed ^{sthenic pneumonia}, "accompanied with cough & constant fever called hectic, ^{increased} ~~every~~ evening with a chilly fit, succeeded by increased fever, & profuse sweats - the pulse - full - quick & ^{generally} ~~sometimes~~ hard."

3 The asthenic ~~sthenic pneumonia~~ ^{or Phthisis pneumonia typhoides}, "accompanied with weak quick pulse - chilly fits - night ^{sweats &} ~~sweats~~ - ^{Diarrhoea} - ~~in some~~ ^{cases a cop} Before I proceed to the history or treatment of either, I shall deliver

+ Sir Geo. Baker relates that consumptions
were bro't on 10 persons out 90 by ex:
-cupine purging used to prepare the body for
the small pox. —

V also persons of irritable habits both of
body & mind. [Not confined to young persons. Dr Horns
facts. In April 1791 three persons of 45 & 46 had it - two died
Dr Beardsley & Mrs Duffie & —
Since the frequency of this disorder in
Britain - Ireland - & on the Seacoast of
New England. Three young ladies fond of
walking on the Battery in New York
died with it in a few years. Pouches
disposes to it. —

a few general propositions upon this disorder.
- dis. -

~~It is a disease of the whole system. This~~

1 It is a disease of ~~of~~ great debility. This is proved from the causes which produce it.

hereditary weakness, connected with the
neck & ^{new?} ^{intern?} ^{loos?}
shape of the breast - fevers - grief - Syphilis
Hippocri: - immatur lactation - Asthma - Haemoptysis -
pneumony - Catarrh - venereal disease -
Hyperaethiasis. + cold damp air &
last and ~~as~~ external violence offered to

the system. The last a frequent cause. Dr
Lind says out of 5743 patients admitted
into Haplar hospital between July 1 1758 &
July 1. 1760 - 360 of them were consumptive
patients ⁱⁿ $\frac{1}{4}$ of whom ~~were~~ the disorder was
owing to falls - bruises - & strains received 1 or
2 years before they were affected by the
consumption. 2 From the persons most
liable to it. They are persons who live
sedentary lives - ~~in persons~~ ^{tradesmen} who work
in confined places - inhabitants of
cities, & women. The predisposition to

V persons most liable to consumpⁿ - It is
between 16 & 36 - a period in which the
system is most liable to be affected with
all the diseases & which dispose to it, & the
exciting causes which produce it. But not
confined to young persons. See Table opposite
to p. 58.

+ faintness - Sickness of Stomach - Dysentery
&c -

Consumption is increased in these people by
 intemperance - & fatigue - whether in business
 or pleasure. Indians - first settlers whose
 manner of life resembles the savage - ^{are} ~~are~~
 never affected by it, & men who work in
 the open air, & especially country people
 are seldom affected by it. 3 From the age of

II. It is a ^{primary} disease of the whole system, and
 Ulcers - tubercles - haemorrhages & Vomicae
 so much the "objects of the faith & fear
 of physicians" ^{to use the words of Dr Brown} are the consequences & not
 the cause of the disease. — This I prove

1 by the quick pulse - burning in the palms
 of the hands &c ⁺ & precede any compⁿ in
 the lungs & by the debilitated ^{constitutions} habits & man-
 -ners of the people most subject to it.

3 by the following fact from Dr Lind.
 Turn back to p. 158. 4 By the ^{causes} ~~remedies~~
 which produce it 5 By the remedies

160 The termination
which cure it & ~~the termination of~~ of this
general debility in an affection of the lungs
is no more than ^{to} happens in many
other cases. The debility of old age terminates
in a cough called Catarrhus senilis. Rhind
tells us that the ^{last stage of} ~~the~~ ^{was} ~~often~~ ^{was} ~~terminated~~
by a cough. I have seen two instances of
Hippocrasias ending in a cough which
induced ^{the} it all the symptoms of consump-
tion - But why multiply proofs of our
opinion - The debility which precedes
death generally ^{appears finally in} ~~falls upon~~ the lungs -
- hence most people die ^{the} in the Rattles.
They are ~~permeated~~ excretion from the
lungs - a kind of sudden, or apoplectic
consumption. VI

III. Debility being universal, & excitability
increased by it more in the lungs than
elsewhere, heat, cold, ^{loud singing - speaking with passion} or violence of
^{ing - coughing - running -} any kind become exciting causes, and

tellers would never attend the dissection of the
lungs of a person who died of consumption - but
he adds that he was predisposed from a weak
breast to ~~contract~~ that disorder. We ~~often~~ sometimes
see whole families carried off by - but we must
remember that whole families have the same figure
of back & breast & inevitable artificial systems. & that
the members of the same family ^{attend} ~~visit~~ on each other
in this disease, by which means they are predisposed
to it by the debility produced by fatigue, so that ^{it} is
more easily excited by ^{particular} other causes, ^{by rising in the night, &c.} But we are told
- happy coincided wth the death of the patient
of the practice of decorating houses, & burning cloaths
&c in Portugal - True! it ^{is possible} may be conveyed by
a portion of acid matter into a sound body - but here
it does not act till it produces general debility &
this begins in the lungs instead of the whole system.
I have seen ^{three} ~~some~~ cases in which ^{it was supposed}
~~as in some of the former~~ ^{that} the disease was taken by contagion. Polly McCall
Mrs Huntington - & Miss Budd - all of them attended
on ^{friends} ~~persons~~ or relations who died with it - one of
the 3 recovered by the use of remedies to be mentioned hereafter.
It was the lady of Resid^t Huntington - Dudington

produce inflamⁿ and inflam^y action in the
 whole system. The cause you see the same
 as pneumonia, ~~as~~ the disease is less acute
 only because, there is less strength in the
 system to produce violent action. It is prod^y
 like pneumonia by indirect debility. The
 causes w^{ch} induce it compared wth those which
 induce pneumonia are as 6 - to 10 - but the
 system on which they act is proportioned
 to them. It is, compared with a system
 disposed to, produce pneumonia, ^{likewise} as 6 - to 10.
 It is then you see to pneumonia in Febris
-cula is to the autumnal remitting
 fever, or Dysenterica-cula to the true Dy-
 -entery. It is more common now y.ⁿ
 50 years ago in America - why? our
 systems less able to produce a genuine
 pneumonia - ^{than formerly.} They therefore
 spend themselves in a feeble
 inflamⁿ called pulm^y. consumption.

& Other foreign substances produce consump^{tion} by first debi-
-litating from continuance of the cough, especially
at nights. The miller's cough increased by lifting
weights, & watching his mill at nights - heats &
colds. - Ulcers produce them, because they throw
y^e debility on which they depend on y^e lungs. -
V. Inveniens & major hum. —

Even I follow the Analogy of the other diseases that have been mentioned, I will call it Pneumonicula. It is a little Pneumonia.

For the history of all the symptoms of Consumption see Dr. Boerhaave & Cullen. One thing to be added to it. Patients not only have hope, but conceal such symptoms as will lead to a knowledge of the disease or danger. The case will divide itself like so.

Cure of diseases we have described into Stages. —

1 The preventing Stage.

The disease has its precursors. — Slight fever — burning in the palms of the hands — flushing in the face — slight pain in the breast — or shooting pains in the sides. These are the dreadful precursors of a ^{consumption} ~~case~~.

— now is the time to be alarmed. The remedies here are simple & certain. They are gentle in some cases Cold Bath & Bark — exercise & a description of all the causes which induced the debility. ~~Many~~ young men if bound to sedentary occupations which produce these symptoms should be separated



from ^{the} masters - Damps & cold situations
 or rooms ^{the} always debilitate should
 be forsaken - & every disease of the Const: ^{the}
 which threatens it should be eradicated. ~~For~~
^{all causes of irritation should}
 this diet should be regulated - ~~not too low & dry~~
^{be removed -}
 should be used if the pains in the breast have
 produced hardness or even fulness in the
 glands. In this way I think I have prevented
 death from Consump: in an hundred
 instances. - The exercise ~~at~~ in this stage should be
 of a peculiar kind. All exercise divided into
^{are} Active ^{& mixed} passive. The active - walking - running -
 jumping - & all other in which the muscles of the
 whole body are employed. The passive are Riding
 in a Carriage - sailing ^{without propulsion} & swinging - The mixed are
 riding on horseback - or driving a chair - rowing
 a boat - & all others where the body is only
 partially exercised. The exercise for preven-
-ting a consumption should be ~~active~~ of the
mixed kind - Riding on horseback is I had

✓ The order of milks is 1 Women. 2 asses - 3 goats - but cows especially good - and more easily obtained -

^{water may be added to the milk on}
In cases of great irritability, ^{they} whey &

Butter milk should be preferred to milk. ^{They} are less stimulating than milk which contains

Oil & Cheese. Whey no Cheese - Butter milk no Oil. When milk is used, it ^{should} not be skimmed - the ^{cream} helps to promote solution of curd. Food is necessary, especially in the 2^d stage, when

Here white meats are to be preferred. ^{They} are

they lie long on the stomach, they have ^{at least} least stimulus of any animal substances. ^{Not boiled} Eggs may be joined with them.

It is remarkable ~~in this disease~~ that the stomach & chyliferous viscera are seldom impaired in this disease. Dr Read thinks good teeth accompany this disease - of course a defect of mastication as a part of the process of perfect chylification can have no share in it.

Here we see an influence among many that might be produced, of health in ~~one part of the disease in the other part of the body. To avoid~~ ^{by indications in the same disease}

the Stimulus of Aliment in the utmost possible degree - ~~the meals should be divided six or~~
~~better than these~~ In the choice of vegetables a regard should be had to their stimulus. Where there is great inflammation these sh^d be preferred we have least. Sansonetti tells us a case of a young man cured by eating Strawberries. It is probable - for they are n^o 1 - in the table of the relative degree of stimulus in vegetables. A moderate quantity of Sugar affords much nourish^t at the expense of little stimulus - I have known one instance of a cure by drinking the fresh juice of the cane in the West Indies, & another by drinking the fresh juice of the apple - both of which contain Sugar. ^{Morgan's cure by barley & milk a d; tested together} ~~in a flat~~ Where the Stomach is affected by ^{& great made of it} Dyspepsy ~~some~~ animal food of easy digestion, the stimulating cannot be taken. This is a deplorable case & shows the certainty of two indications in one disease, contrary to the declaration of D^r B.
- In all cases the meals should be divided six small ones a day - less stimulus than 3 larger ones.

the burden of Dr Read's treatise on Consump^{ns}.
 Morton's recommendation. Guard their Uter from a quack.
 - They take down in flame diarrhoea. They

should never be used after this is past.
 This distinction of immense importance - path^{ic} in 30 p^{er}.
 by Demulcents Drinks - before ment? - Symp^{ts}

used in moderation - too great a quantity pulls
 the stomach, & hinders digestion. They should be
 in this stage of the disorder of the most emo-
 - lient kind - In some cases by ghostradiak, or of Decod^{ts} ^{per.}

Evacuations by the ^{if possible} Stomach
 5 Spices - much controversy about them.
 I am satisfied of their utility - having seen them

prolong & even save life. They create an
artificial weak part & thereby throw off the

effects of plethora & fatigue ^{see from the}
^{Bennet says they sh^d be large.}

Lungs. Dr Cullen remarks on them. ^{plasters}
 best fresh - perpetual - too stimulat^d - as yet.

6 Exercise - of the papise kind - called gustation.

- See It sh^d be the most gentle species. Sailing
 to be preferred. - I have often seen a ride

of even 3 miles on horseback or a chair
 do happen in this ^{stage} species of Consumption.

Begin to Rocking - then moving - ^{see p. 171} all the time.

7 Opium - should be used cautiously. This
 effects on the lungs a cough - prove the

✓ 8 moderate stimulus applied to the lungs parti-
=cularly gentle heat. I have preserved several con-
=sumptive patients thro' our winters by ~~imprisoning~~^{imprisoning}
them in stove rooms. heat appears to be necessary
~~the gentle heat acts a stimulus to the~~
~~lungs, for this is necessary even while the~~

inter system in other parts requires debilitat^g
medicines. ^{But further} I suspect the efficacy of the sea
air in consump^{as} in voyages is owing to its
being impreg^{ed} with sea a little sea salt w^h.

gives it a gently invigorating action on the
The efficacy of a country air I believe depends on its ^{direct} gentle
lungs. The smoke of burnt resin & tar seems
stimulus.ⁿ

to act in the same way. Galen used to send his
patients to Stabiae a high country between the
mediterr^{an} sea & mount vesuvius - where the
air was constantly impregnated with the
salt & sulphur particles of the one - & sulphurous
effluvia of the other. Lybia a pine country
was formerly recommended in consump³.
Now ~~the~~ Lybia was a pine country &
the effluvia of the pines was gently stimu-
=lating to the lungs. ^{Perhaps moderate speaking or singing may be con-}
sidered as a stimulus. ^{in 90th} promoting a
fact.

180
 debility of the lungs, while other parts of the
 system are in a state of ^{exquisite} ~~excessive~~ action. Opium
 gives ease, by giving a temporary tone to the lungs.

gross case, by giving a ~~very~~ ^{small} ~~amount~~ ^{dose} of the medicine.

accommodation to different proportions of them or inflammation. If they fail - they serve as a ^{twice} to break the fall down the precipice of life.

9th avoiding ~~cold~~ ~~rain~~ Damps - & bright air, & especially cold feet by means of cork soles. - also unwholesome

The 3^d Stage is after inflammation & diathesis is wasted,

or. subdued. — Here ~~a change in the remedies~~
 sh^d be ^{in the} as different as ~~between~~ inflamm^y & typhus
 fever. —

I Stimulants ^{consisting} of ~~particular~~ in 1 medicines
2, diet - & 3 Exercise.

1, medicines - Balsamics - Bals Cap: Pine -
 pine bud tea - garlic -
 tar - & turpentine - also bitters of all kinds
 especially Cherry tree bark - Dandelion - hyssop -
 - ~~acid an~~ ^{elixir} Vit. ~~belem~~ ^{belem} ~~fr~~ ^{fr} - & ~~zinc~~ ^{zinc}.

Is Bark proper here? yes - but inferior to all Hespermont.
2. Diet - There we let our ^{most} patients
fast - explained - ^{indicated} by grad. ven. disease - or by
breakfast & dine every day with
temperature
D. Brown - animal food - sh^d be prefer^d.

Oysters have done service. Capt. Kingsley Dr
Lathrop's case. - Turgins - of a woman cured by oysters.
Exercise 3. Should be of the active kind - especially

riding on horseback Dr. Sydenham's emulsion
 and after Dyspnea came on. Mrs Bird, cage.
 on it. To this sh^d be added flannel next to the
 skin. — warmth to be recom^d & cold avoided
 as in the former species, and if patient is able
 to bear it — Change of climate. —

I have said ^{treatment} ~~nothing~~ ^{of the state of the}
 lungs, nor of the numerous methods of discerning
 the presence of pus in them, or whether they are
 affected by tubercles - Ulcers - Abscess - or simple
 defluxion. ~~For~~ It is ~~of~~ no more consequence
 in my opinion to inspect the matter discharg^d
 in Consumpⁿ ^{than} to inspect Chamber pots in a fever.
 all Consumpⁿ begin with defluxion only, or
 increased exertion, and many dissections
 shew that patients have died with ^{all the} ~~various~~
 symptoms of Cons: ^{but have had} ~~with~~ sound lungs. Moreover
 I believe as many recoveries happen
 with Ulcers as without them. I shall
 only make two remarks. 1st Consumpⁿ
 which terminate in tubercles, as indicat^{ing}

✓ This I hope will not always be the case. we cure diseases of equal may of greater general debility, ^{& even of chronic} by means of medicine. at least so far as to enable our patients to benefit by air, diet & exercise. The principal difficulty in my opinion is to remove the hectic fever. Is this fever analogous to the puerperal - scarletina - & typhoid fevers? If so no wonder none of the usual medicines take effect in it. what would Ivernia do? —

It is remarkable how long some people live in this disorder. Dr Gabbett's mother in law aged 64 was affected with a cough 35 years ago - has often spit blood & matter from her lungs - borne six children in ⁴ time - is worst when she don't cough - is better as she grows old - is not of a consumptive family.

V 4 Vanswieten says he has seen fishermen
& sailors cured of Consumptions by bearing
coachesmen. —

+ and thereby keeps the system con-
stantly vibrating between tone &
debility. — Dr. Sydenham recommends the
same regard to constancy of exercise in the
Gout. when used only by fits & Starts, he says
it does harm. p. 497. of Swan's edition.

from it. These are 1 bear 2 labor & Exercise.

1 Col: Parker's - Jos: Montgomery & the Britton's
- Maslowy - Lieut: Bliss - & many other cases.

2 The Jersey youth who was taken prisoner.

3 The Dr. Franklin's Shoemaker. ^N See inquiries.
^{the trials of war & labor}

As ~~was~~ ^{is} not always practicable or agreeable,
our dependance must be upon Exercise.

- To render this effectual, I shall here deliver
a few directions which will apply hereafter
to ^{all} such other diseases as require this
^N invaluable remedy. -

The exercise proper in a Consumption is
only to be had in a long Journey.

Short excursions are proper to restore health
after an acute illness, ~~for~~ they are then
highly agreeable & useful, but they are
rather hurtful in Chronic Diseases, and
especially ⁱⁿ the Consumpⁿ. For they are so
short that they excite more action than
power ⁺ & They ^{moreover} excite appetite without
adding to the digestive powers. But this is not

V. I would here remark further that long
journeys are more necessary in consumptions
affecting women than men. The courage of
women is of the passive kind ^{notwithstanding} - & hence they
they endure pain & distress with more fortitude than men ^{yet}
they possess less enterprise in undertakings of ^{every} ~~every~~ kind than ^{our sex.} ~~men, although they~~ They moreover
abandon themselves to despair & death in
~~danger much sooner~~ ^{danger much sooner} than men. Dr. Wm
Hamilton, in his Acc^t of the late dreadful
earthquake at Calabria, has furnished us
with a striking ~~pos~~ illustration of the truth
of this remark. He tells us that in digging into
the ruins of the earthquake, the ~~women~~ ^{women} were
always found with their arms folded, as if
they had given themselves up to immediately
to despair & death, whereas the men were
always found with their arms extended as if
they ^{had} resisted their fate to the last moments of ^{their} lives.

all the evil ~~things~~ that attends them. They are often postponed on acc^t of disinclination, or bad weather - and when used - the tho^ts that they are used to promote health, ^{to} save life, sink the spirits and thereby do more harm than good. v

In long Journeys - these are the following Advantages. 1 a constant succession of new Objects which divert the mind, & cause it to forget its danger, and by invigorating the mind, invigorate the body. — 2 There is a constant change of ~~air~~ ^{the} air which is highly useful in all diseases & especially in the Lungs. — It is this, which makes Sailing so useful in Consumptions. — 3 It is constant not liable to interruptions from company or weather - so that appetite & digestion - action & power keep pace with each other. To render Journeys effectual the following directions should be given in writing to

11
+ Riding & long journeys are effectual in Const.
as & in Lues, or Bark in Intermittents, provided
that are aind - Persons beyond the prime of life
require longest journeys? Sydenham p 446.

✓ For this purpose, they must begin by
travelling only a few miles ^{a day}, & increase
the distance of their stages, as they
increase their strength. If patients are
unable to bear the fatigue of a journey,
the following scale of exercise sh^d first be
adopted. 1 Rocking in a cradle, or a
^{Cox & Birch's case.} carriage. 2 Swinging. 3 Riding Sailing.
4 Riding ^{all wheel} in a carriage in a walk. 5 In
a trot - 6 Riding in a Chair 7 Riding on
horse back in a walk & pacing - canter-
ing & trotting D^o - In all these cases
the stimulus is proportioned to Excite.
& in this consists the together with changing
or Alternating consists the first Secret of the
art of healing. -

our patients. +

1 To avoid fatigue. "ne quid nimis," or
 "omne minimum est Naturae inimicum" sh^d?
 be the mottoes of their carriages, or saddles if
 they travel on horseback. - This Advice is of
 as much consequence as it to rise from
 our tables with an appetite for more food,
 or our beds with an inclination for more
 sleep. It should be repeated over & over. -

It is the hinge on which a recovery turns.
 many - many cures have I seen prevented
 by the neglect of this important direction.

- I repeat it again - therefore - charge y^r
 patients over & over - When they set off on
 y^r Journeys to avoid - not highwaymen - ^{but}
 - what will be more certainly - fatal, ^vfatigue.

2 To avoid travelling too soon after eating,
 especially ^{eating} a plentiful meal, & if accident
 or necessity should lead to it never to
 travel too soon after it. ^{to eat likewise if}
 hungry in the night. ^{being}
 3 To avoid travelling too soon in the mor-



It never after sunset in the evening. If the weather is warm - always lie by in the middle of the day.

4 To change their apparel with the air. This of the utmost consequence. I think my life has been preserved ^{for 20 years} by a faithful attention to this rule especially in summer. | Too ~~much warmth~~ ^{warm is} as bad as too cool clothing - for But little danger from this quarter. I never have seen ^{have heard} ~~one~~ ^{one or two} person diseased from too much warmth in clothing, but I have many thousands disordered from ~~too thin~~ clothes not accommodated to the coolness of the weather.

5 ~~How~~ If it should be necessary for them to lie down or to sleep in the day time, advise them ~~never to be~~ always to undress themselves, & to get lie down between the sheet ^{or} blankets. The ligatures



of garters - Stocks - ~~brace~~ knee bands
 waistbands - waistcoats - or stays are ^{all}
 unfriendly to ~~health~~ in sound sleep. -
 - hence persons often awaken ^{from} in an
 afternoons nap in terror from ^{dreams}
 - or in profuse sweats - or with ^{head} aches
 or sick stomach - & generally out of
 humor. - The barbers are so sensible
 of this that they always ~~wade~~ sleep in
 their shirts in the woods. - & an intelligent
 gentleman of this profession informed
 me that he had seen some ~~to~~ young
 travellers attempt to sleep in their
 cloaths ^{now} complain of indisposition, & be forced
 to lay them aside, when they laid down in
 their blankets. I know a lady in this
 city who has long been in the habit
 of sleeping every afternoon who undresses
 herself as completely when she lies down

Syrup

To Emul: Camp:

Rec: glycyrrhiz

Sulphur: — a $\frac{1}{2}$ i

Thinner $\frac{1}{2}$ i when burnt
add water. $\frac{1}{2}$ i honey $\frac{1}{2}$ i
boil y: into a Syrup — &
give $\frac{1}{2}$ i $\frac{1}{2}$ i freq^t when the
Cough is troublesome.

Docten Rush will Oblige William Cope
of the Bridle road leading from
Gowandee as William Cope is in for
off from the Gowande, with may lead m
Lusquehatch

Coper by obtaining a true account
from the forger of Loyall Lock to the
formd that there is a false road leading
ad me astray when I com Down the

Memorandum for
D^r Hugh

1 Indians

2 first letters

3 Cf common in
County & city.

4 Cf. Cal & red

employment

5 more common in
vicinity of New

as she does at 10 or 11 o'clock at night, &
 who finds her sleep refreshing & salutary.
 Ligatures of all kinds are not only un-
 friendly to valetudinarians in consump-
 tions but in other indispositions. I once
 knew an acute colic pain cured by unlac-
 king a tight shoe, & the late Mr Ingersoll
 Judge of Admir^y in this city informed me
 that he always cured a quidding^s in his
 head to ^{which} he was subject after sitting
 long in Court, only by slipping down
 his shoes & untying his garters. But further
 ligatures are unfriendly to ^{active} ~~stagnant~~ the ex-
 -ercises of the mind. hence we find studious
 men both in their closets & upon canvases
 are always appear ^{in slippers} ~~in loose garments~~
 and in gowns, & sometimes with open
 collars. [I was once at a loss to account
 for this, but I now know by experience

the necessity & benefits of it - for I am unable to prosecute any subject that requires close or intense thinking until I have first relieved myself from the fetters of my garters & shoe buckles - hence I am ~~obliged~~ ^{obliged} ~~downed~~ by the duties of my profession to employ the latest hours of the evening only in my studies. - The manner in which these tight articles of dress operate in diseases & on the mind in health must be obvious to you all. They are direct stimuli to the body, and as such they divert the mind from its pursuits in the same manner that noise, or pain from any cause ~~will~~ ^{to} will do. But return ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~be careful~~ one more caution is necessary under this head, & it is to advise your patients never to sleep in damp sheets. Perhaps to prevent this,

v Let it not be supposed that I ~~recom-~~^{recom-}
mend lying down every time a patient
stops at an inn. By no means. The more
a patient in a consumpⁿ can sit up
or walk about
without fatigue the better, - for the cough
is always increased by a recumbent pos-
ture.

They had better carry sheets with them. If they do not let them have the sheets of the public house exposed to the fire as is common with travellers in France, or let them sleep ~~in~~ between blankets.

I am aware in advice we shall ^{contradict} an opinion of our ^{venerable} countryman Dr Franklin, but as the Dr has formed his opinion of the effects of damp air & ^{wet} cloaths only from their effects on healthy people, & not upon consumptive patients. But more of this in our ~~lectures~~ Domestic & culinary lectures. ^{He} I v

Advise your patients to avoid the large companies, and especially evening & night companies. The breath & perspiration of 10, or 15 people in a common bed room, & more especially when

treated by the effluvia of more of five
 Smoking dishes of meat, and phlogis-
 ticated by 15 or 20 Candles is poison
 to the lungs of a consumptive patient.

I once heard of a gent^l ~~who~~ with weak
 lungs who died the next morning after
 spending an evening under the above
 circumstances. The air in this case is
 as ^{is an} ~~an~~ ~~indirect stimulus,~~ ^{produced} the
 sudden debility & death. For the same
 reason that large companies are hurtful,
 consumptive patients sh^d avoid sleeping
 in crowded rooms - or with Curtains,
 or even with a bed fellow. —

7 Direct your patients to avoid the
 Society of men or women ~~of~~ who pos-
 sess great powers of entertaining
 company. A consumptive patient

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had better meet a ~~highwayman~~ on
his journey than a "merry fellow."

A female patient ^{in a convulsion} of mine, last ~~from~~
~~was~~ bursted a blood vessel by ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~yield~~
ing to the impulse of a flash of humor,
upon her body. — many instances of the
same kind might be adduced from the
Annals of medicine. In condemning

Mirth I do not condemn Cheerfulness.

— The one ~~is~~ ^{direct} is a gentle & invigorating
Stimulus — ~~the other is~~ ^{& produces strength} — the other
~~is an indirect & debilitating stimulus~~
^{from its excess of stimulus}
~~or sedentary~~ ^{indirect debility} produces languor & in some
instances death. ~~was~~ Cheerfulness is

the pleasure of wise men & philosophers —

— Mirth is the ~~and~~ pleasure of Buffoons
& fools. Cheerfulness It has nothing to
do with Cheerfulness — hence, it was once
well said of a man who refused to par-
take

✓ One is accompanied with Volition, or
~~the~~ the other is a mere animal com-
-motion, & performed before the mind
has time to produce a regular Act.

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in ^a general roar of laughter, than "he was
"too happy to be merry." —

Are there any passions that may be
employed to advantage in this disease
in the course of the Journeys of consump-
-tive patients. Dr Blane tells us ⁺ y:
many Consumptive people were relieved
& some recovered by the dreadful hurri-
-cane of 1780 in Barbadoes. ^{Fear we} The ~~terror~~
~~know is~~ ~~knows~~ ~~is~~ ~~an indirect stimulus, and~~
~~of course~~ a debilitating passion, but
the power which acted here was not
fear but terror. The one is called by
Lord Shaftesbury & other metaphysicians, a
passion — the other an emotion. ^{The} [✓] The
one viz fear leads to inaction — the
other viz: terror — leads to exertion
both of body & mind — hence it is
invigorating, and of course medicinal

+ ~~There~~ The efficacy of the Bishley Springs I believe is derived in part from the influence of a circumstance but little attended to by Physicians. From 200 to 500 Patients, afflicted with the whole nomenclature of diseases have visited these Springs in the course of the last 17 years - out of ~~which~~ ^{of whom} only 16 have ~~died at the Springs~~ ^{died at the Springs}. The recital of this fact which is daily told to every invalid ^{the} ~~is~~ ^{wonderful} the histories of thousands of cures, have done ~~more~~ ^{as much} as the waters of the Springs, or any other circumstance attending them.

✓ ^{by travelling} or ~~by lodging~~ ⁱⁿ this new & half civilized Countries - and lodging in taverns where an apprehension might now & then be excited of robbery, or murder before morning. —

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in a high degree to ~~the~~^{the} debilitated body
when it is confined to those degrees which
are only directly stimulating. It will
be difficult to imitate the accidental cures
recorded by Dr Blane - But we may learn
even from them to recommend hope &
confidence in the remedies we are using.
- These are invigorating passions⁺. Perhaps
a moderate degree of terror might now
& then be excited by conducting our patients
to precipices - or crossing dangerous
~~as by the~~ [✓] cricks or bridges - & Smollet
cures of consumptions by patients
falling into streams of cold water.
- Perhaps in both instances the cures
were performed only by the fright
& consequent exertion ~~of the~~ produced
by the fall. —

+ The two first & sometimes the 3rd Spring months
are unfavourable to consumptive people in ^{the} middle
States. All valitudinarians are worst in the Spring
all over the world - ~~except~~ ^{where} ~~the~~ variableness of the wea-
-ther ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~occurs~~. The Spaniards say the Spring is vari-
-egated with flowers to make invalids forget their
sickness and distresses. —

✓ A fair thro' the American States would
be more useful to ^{Britons} ~~Europeans~~ than travel
on the Continent of Europe - Summer temp-
-eratures to ~~ple~~ ~~some~~ improper company or plea-
-sure & more variety to amuse attention &c.

9 In what seasons should our patients travel? The winter & summer months are equally unfavourable for it in the ~~middle~~ ^{continental} ~~states~~ ^{middle states} of America. - But by travelling from one end of the United States to the other, a patient may enjoy a perpetual ~~season~~ ^{season} of spring or autumn. He may pass his winters in travelling thro' the Carolinas and Georgia - & his summers in visiting the Eastern states, or in crossing the lakes that lead to Canada. - He must by all means avoid as much as possible the sea coast of America - for the air of the sea shore for from its mixture with the air of the land is extremely hurtful in consumptive complaints.



10. How long should travelling be continued at once to be effectual?

- ~~not~~ If it requires two ~~see~~ years to ^{benefit or change} ~~accommodate~~ ^{for} a climate to ^{new} a constitution, certainly not less than six months' travelling can produce a ~~prop~~ permanent change in the habit of a consumptive patient. A tone acquired & preserved for this length of time cannot soon be ruined by debility. But the cure must not rest on a single journey; it must be repeated every two or three years till our patient has passed his 36th ^{year} - or the consumptive stages of human life. -

To secure a perfect obedience to medical advice it would be highly useful if consumptive patients would always be accompanied by a physician.



Madness in England has become a curable disorder since physicians have opened ^{private} mad houses, & have taken the entire & constant direction of their maniacal patients. The same good efforts, I believe w^d follow, - if consumptive patients were constantly under the eye of their ^{physicians.} patients - The humors of appetite, and great stock of animal spirits which these people possess hurry them into an hundred ~~and~~ escapes which are fatal to the best concerted plans of a recovery, or if they escape these, their desire of life exposes them to be seduced from our directions by every quack remedy that is recommended to them - and of these they will have ev^{er} at every stage - for their cough is a signal ^{of their} for disease, and even hostlers, and



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ferry men ~~proceeds~~ for consumptions.

Two Observations are suggested by these
facts. 1. That the love of health, like
the love of money levels all capacities.

Hence we see
- ~~I have known~~ persons of the least
understandings in other things, desert
the advice of age - experience - & the qua-
lified skill, ~~too~~ and submit themselves
wholly to the directions of persons of the
most contemptible characters for ignorance
in medicine. - The 2nd Observation is
taken from D^r Cullen, - The carelessness
of ^{man kind in} ~~patients in~~ general in preserving
health, & of patients in pursuing the
means for restoring it, led him to re-
mark "that there is nothing of so
much consequence to mankind as
health except it ^{be} their eternal



Salvation, & yet there is nothing more
- kind neglect so much as their health,
except it ^{be} their eternal Salvation".

I beg leave to introduce ~~lecture~~ in
this place ~~shall conclude this subject~~
an Observation, that may appear a little
foreign to ^{our subject} it. Physicians are some-

- times consulted by their patients respect-
- ing the Occupations of their Children.

- It is very common to advise putting
weakly boys to sedentary employ^{ment}:
or such as employ the mind more than
the body. This is a most injudicious
practice. Weakly young men should
always be advised to choose such occupa-
- tions as will strengthen their bodies
by hard labor & by exposure to the
Air - such as the naval ^{or agricultural} life, or some
laborious mechan^{ical} employment.



If they have been prepared by a liberal
 education for a learned profession - physics
 should be preferred to law - divinity or
 commerce all of which require sitting
 so many hours ^{in a day} at a desk, & in a pos-
 = sition too which is very unfavourable
 to weak lungs. I owe my present pro-
 = fession ^{& all the respect & affection which I enter-}
 = to a hereditary consump-
 = tive diathesis ^{thin} for it, which discovered itself
 in the 16th year of my age - and probably
 I am indebted for my present existence in this world,
 my life, to the constant & moderate exercise
 which is connected with it. I know
 two instances of ~~apprentices~~ apprentices
 to a printer in this city who have been
 saved from an early grave by acting
 for two or three years as pressmen
 in a printing office - an employment
 which requires great exertion of the
 whole body, & especially of the upper



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leaves. — ~~and~~ I have known many in-
stances of ^{young men} ~~debe~~ ~~weak~~ with weak bodies
whose constitutions have been, at it
were renovated, by the toils of which
are connected with the life of a sailor
& a farmer. —

I mentioned formerly that these di-
rections to our patients should be commoni-
-ted to writing, otherwise they will soon
be forgotten, or misunderstood by them.
But this writing should be fair & legible.
Altho' a
for ~~be~~ ~~man~~ man may be an excellent
Latin & Greek Scholar & even a fine Gen-
-leman & write a bad hand, & even
bad
grammar, yet he cannot be a ^{safe} ~~good~~
physician without ~~accustoming~~ himself
to write a ~~fair~~ distinct, and
legible hand in all his prescriptions
& directions. —

✓ Its proximate cause - except, or defect
of action from the stimulus of a specific
contagion. - ~~except~~ There is an exception
to debility as a predisposing cause - altho
it has great influence on the disease.
- It elaps th in ^{ft} poisons & wounds which
shd have been excepted from our general
proposition. -

I wish these facts mentioned in this lecture to be well remembered, as I shall have occasion frequently to refer ~~to~~ ^{to} them th without repeating them. -

Small pox

This disease evidently affects the whole system, & like some others which have been described shows itself in the lungs & throat. ^{For a history see Bulletin - Huxham - Hilling.} I define it to be contagious

" a fever accompanied with an acute pain in the back, and soreness about the epigastric region, sometimes a vomiting with an eruption of small pustules ~~on~~ between the 2nd & fifth day after the attack of the fever, which ^{often} ~~are~~ fill with a purulent or watery matter."

It has two species.

- 1 The distinct or phlogistic Smallpox
- 2 The confluent, or typhoid Smallpox.

I define the first to be further ^{of pustules}
 " a fever with hard pulse, an eruption,

+ The small pox has been further divided into
Silique - crystalline - dry - ^{& bloody} - But the appea-
- rance of w. lay ^{the} foundation for these names
appear in both species. what they are? -

- It is remarkable the fever of the small pox is
sometimes intermittent. a circumstance w. ^{the} ~~larger~~
the Dea of the Inter^o fever being only orig^l fever.

VI. In what manner is the disease propaga-
- ted? By Contagion conveyed ~~this~~ by the
breath - the effluvia of the body - the Cloaths -
~~and~~ this the medium of the air. It may
be conveyed to a great distance by means
of wind or smoke - hence it spreads thro
whole neighbourhoods that have no con-
- nection with each other. It is remarka-
- ble that fire does not destroy it - It adheres
to paper - is conveyed by a letter - is propaga-
- ted after death - & may be preserved for
many months if dry. ^{It is preserved for} ~~perhaps~~ years by
- the Chinese in boxes ~~are~~ carefully
sealed. They use the Scabs only & inoculate
by thrusting them up the nose.

beginning 189 the fever abating after the
on the 3rd and ending on the 5th or 6th day
" eruption is completed " -

To this definition there is sometimes an ex-
ception. I have seen a second crop of poek
appear on the 9th or 10th day.

I define the 2nd to be a fever with a weak ^{full on}
~~or weak~~ with numerous flat ^{or weak} ~~which forms~~
a quick pulse, ~~beaver eruptions accompanied~~
~~on the 1st or 2nd day~~ pustules
with effluence, and which generally
appears ~~on~~ on the 2nd day, - sometimes
accompanied with diarrhoea. the fever
continuing ~~till~~ after the eruption is
completed " +

I propose to treat of each ^{propose} ~~case~~
Before ~~of the distinct~~ ^{of the distinct} ~~sort~~
a few ~~general~~ inquiries. - V

2 How long does the disease lie in the body
before it excites the fever & in y^e nat^l way?
- generally 12, or 14 days - but I have heard
from Dr. Shuck a satisfactory case of its not
producing the fever for 20 days.

3 Is there any mode of destroying the contagion
before it ^{it produces} ~~produces~~ the ~~eruption~~ fever? yes -
But this ^{belongs to} ~~will be discussed under~~ the subject

✓ 5th Is the disease universal? - no, some
people tho' exposed to escape it during life.

of inoculation.

Is there any mode of destroying ^{or lessening} the contagion before it produces the fever? yes - ^{it may be lessened} by strong doses of Calomel & of Emetic.
- I think I have done service by these medicines in the eruptive fevers of the small pox. I have heard ^{after it has appeared} in Africa they extinguish the disease by first rubbing the body ~~of~~ ^{with soap}, & then plunging it in cold water. ✓ I shall now proceed to treat

I Of the distinct small pox.

I shall 1 treat of the eruptive fever, &
2 of the secondary fever.

† The remedies proper in inflam^d fever are proper here.

1 Bleeding.

2 Strong debilitating doses of Calom.

2^d treat. Emetic. I once gave a sailor a dose of this which worked him a whole day. He escaped I believe, death in consequence of it. I took the hint from Hillary who supposed absurdly that

~~for~~
v lungs are affected - for here is no predispo-
sing debility, except perhaps when taken
in cold weather.

the & operated specifically in destroying the contagion.

(3) Blisters to the neck if Coma or Delirium attend - These often occur - & the blisters seldom fail of removing them.

(4) Letting up - This is of great consequence. It is the burden of Dr Sydenham's new method of treating the smallpox. It checks the eruption of the pox. It is particularly useful in a Delirium.

5 Cool or Cold Air - of this as a Sedative or indirect Stimulus I spoke formerly. - a case related in London of a person supposed to be dead cured by it. Lephus. - Only bare them in Pennyroyal even where the
6 Cool diluting Drinks - wine - saffron tea - & all heating Drinks improper.

(7) Opiates - These should never be used till the eruption is completed. They are then proper - every night, for the suppuration is attended with pain & wakefulness.
2 The secondary fever.

The danger here is from 3 causes.

1 inflammⁿ of the lungs. 2 Clamminess

✓ In this case - the remedies formerly
recommended under the head of Pneumonia
typhodes are proper. -

or viscosity of the mucus of the throat & trachea. - ~~It brings~~ - & from the sudden subsidence of the swelling of the face & head. -

1 To relieve the inflamⁿ of the lungs. Bleeding - blistering - & emetics ^{sh^d} may be used. - I have seen blood drawn in this stage as early as in pneumonia, & I have seen a pulse of Squillo snatch a patient in it from the jaws of death. The inflamⁿ of the lungs is, ^{generally} vera & notha. But sometimes typhodes. ✓

2 To then & evacuate the mucus of the throat w^h threatens Suffocation there. I have seen produce a ~~trachea~~ ^{Cynanche trachealis} is a remedy which is almost infallible, & is \mathcal{Z} - It sh^d be given - as soon as the eruption is completed, if danger ^{be} apprehended from y^d mucus, so that it may excite a salivation at the turn of the poek. To ensure this salivation \mathcal{Z} al ointment sh^d be ^{or applied} rubbed into the outside of the throat. The more plentiful,

✓ To assist in the discharge of this mucus
deturgent gurgles should be used - im-
pregnated with substances gently stimu-
lating. - This or Salivation is so essential
a symptom in this stage of the small
pox, that where this disorder reigned the
^{moment} ~~beginning~~ of the Epidemics, it marked ~~the~~
out other fevers with this symptom ^{so highly} which
+ he calls a ^{variola} morbillous fever. - One case
being - no swelling in the face - no salivation &c
see his Case in Epidemics. -

the less the danger - It is agreeable to see how liquid the matter discharged from the action of the $\frac{1}{2}$ is - compared with that which is discharged without it. I have seen this medicine given in perhaps an hundred cases with effect. I consider it as a discovery & acknowledge myself indebted for it to my old master - the Presid^t of the College of Physicians in this city. V

3 To prevent any bad effects from the sudden subsidence of the swellings of the head & face. - The following remedies are proper
 1 gentle purges - 2 Bathing the hands & feet in warm water, or warm deco-
 -lient Cataplasms applied to them - in some instances with garlic. The more the limbs swell, the better. ~~now~~ It is the natural transition of the swelling of the face. 3 Blisters - to the neck - & extremities, These are the more necessary, if the Baths, & Cataplasms do not promote



the swellings of the limbs. 4 Opening the
 pustles with a Needle. This liven^s stimulus,
 & it is said prevents the pores ~~from~~^{from} marking
 the body. — 5 Changing the patients linen
 every day. A shirt worn ~~one~~^{only} for a few
 in this disease
 days, has been compared by Dr Huxham
 to the poisonous shirt of Heracles. —

or rather resurrection
 After^y recovery from this disease,
 (to ~~use~~ borrow another happy phrase from
 Dr Huxham) two or three gentle purges
 are proper. They prevent or cure ophthalmia,
 & troublesome fores wth. Sometimes follow
 the disease. —

2 Of the Confluent small pox.

It may be expected by early eruption,
 Diarrhea - or hemorrhages, especially
 It is much influenced by the reigning
 Epidemic, - hence this species is most
 common in seasons when malignant
 fevers prevail. —

V also animal food such as Bee flatter,
ham - Chicken & Ewing, & Muller's gill
cases. - It is remarkable that the appetite
in this species of mail box is often unim-
paired. -

Its remedies. are all those common?
 for typhus fever. — 1-When excess of
 action prevails ^{ch} is often the case in
 the beginning, and moderate bleeding is
 necessary - together with Emetics - gentle
 purges - if no Diarrhoea attends ^{together} with
 cold drinks & cool air. — But if the
 typhus with defect of action takes, the
 remedies must be wine - ^{Porter} Bark by the
 mouth, & by Glyster - & Opium taken
 according to Dr Husham 3 times a day,
 & according to Dr Stork every six hours.
 Fresh Air must be admitted to our
 patients, but cold ~~air~~ & even too
 cool air, also cold drinks are highly
 injurious. From the neglect of this
 distinction between the two ~~species~~
 varieties of these species, Dr Sydenham
 & Dr Morton ^{have} differed in their Accounts

or livid patch

✓ Incipient maculae, may be touched with
Ard + diluted Spirit of Sea Salt or Or. I have
often seen it check them, & give them a
good appearance next day. I ~~must~~ see a wo-
-man almost every day in 3rd Street whom
when a Child, I saw recovered from the
small pox with many hundred of these
livid patches. —

of the small pox, & from the same cause, many thousand patients have been sacrificed by succeeding physicians, according as they have blindly followed in all cases either the first or the last of them. ✓

To the two Species of small pox Perhaps it might be proper to add - ~~the~~ a 3rd viz: the Cuticular small pox.

This sometimes affects persons who have never had it, in so superficial a manner as to expose them to a 2nd Attack of the disorder. It likewise affects nurses, & other attendants on the sick. I have seen it, & felt it several times. That it is a variolous disease, I infer from its producing the small pox by inoculation.

- It happens sometimes when the disorder is taken in the natural way, but it occurs most frequently from inoculation.

(a) Sydenham & Vanswieten both relate facts that make it probable that there may be a fever without an eruption in the natural way. It seems as a 2nd attack. In this fever there is great excretion from sweat, salivation or hemorrhage.

~~It is~~ It is a singular fact, & worthy of being remembered that Children may be affected in the womb by this disorder, even where the mother has had it, & if no miscarriage happens, & the puerles run on their full course, the Child is ever afterwards secured against a 2nd attack of it. Williams' case at Linsington. — The Small pox is always attended with danger in pregnant women — owing to inflam^y diathesis — always being present in that state of the female system.

^{run}
 I have the small pox taken ~~on~~ a second
 time after not only an inflamⁿ on
 the arm, & a rash on the skin, but after
 the eruption of several distinct pustles,
 tho' never ~~after~~ when these pustles have
 suppurated, or filled with matter ^{or when} ~~the~~
 there was a high fever.

On the Subject of Proccution I refer
 you to the lecture published in the Volume
 of inquiries. — I shall only add ^{a few} ~~the~~ obser-
 vations that have since occurred to
 me. 1 That a large wound often pre-
 vents infection taking, by the blood ⁱⁿ ~~the~~
 follows it washing the poison away.
 2 The success of the puncture depends ^{in communicating the disease} much
 upon the sharpness of the lancet. A dull
 lancet by exciting an ^{immediate} inflamⁿ often
 throws out the matter from the arm,
 & thereby prevents its being absorbed
 into the body. — 3 The small pox may be



communicated from the matter in the pustule of the Assn, ~~of which~~ where it does not produce the disease in the system of the person from whom it is taken.

4 ~~The~~ Too much stress cannot be laid upon the habit of the body in preparing it, & the nature of the fever in the application of cold air. Much mischief done in by Inoculation from neglecting these two things. Bath & animal food useful: sometimes in the former, & warm air in the latter case - But this you will see discussed at large in the lecture.

5 I have seen fresh matter produce the eruptive fever in five days from the day of inoculation in three persons inoculated ^{at} the same ~~same~~ time. They all belonged to one family. -

6 I have seen a distinct pustule on the spot where a child was inoculated 2 months after its arm was well. The nurse who suckled this child told me she had seen 2 similar cases - One six weeks, & the other three months after inoculation.

7 Under the 1st head of the lecture I have mentioned the diseases under w^{ch} patients have laboured who have rec^d the small pox wth safety by inoculation. I can now add that I have seen ~~three~~^{two} instances of women who have passed thro' menstruation without suffering the least inconvenience, or increase of the small pox from it. —

8 A large abscess under the arm without any eruption, fatal in G. Foxon's child. The sore had nearly healed. —

